

TENANTS AND LANDLORDS TO HAVE LOVE FEAST MASS MEETING

United Real Estate Owners Association Appeals to the Public for Support of Its Legislative Program.

IT HAS 20 BILLS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Monster Mass Meetings in All Boroughs During February.

Incorporated in 1902, it asks the support of every business and profession to the following program by their becoming "United" Members, the dues being only fifty dollars per annum, or less than fourteen cents per day.

Every member has an equal vote and is entitled to hold any office. No Director, Officer or Committee Member receives a salary or Director's or Committee fees.

It is represented at Washington, Albany and City Hall, and its activities are constructive as well as protective, and are for the benefit of all and detriment of none.

It is opposing rent laws being made applicable to business buildings, as there is now a surplus of space and rents are rapidly falling.

It believes in a square deal rent and is opposed to all rent profiteering, actual or potential.

It drafted and has had introduced in the 1921 legislature five amendments to the September rent laws.

It drafted and has had introduced in the 1921 legislature nine amendments to the City Charter and two amendments to the State Constitution which will save the tenants and realty owners tens of millions of dollars every year.

It drafted and has had introduced in the 1921 legislature five bills to protect and benefit the business interests of the City.

It is in favor of the New York and New Jersey Port Treaty for the co-ordination of handling freight between railroads and steamships by means of marginal railroads through New York City and also in favor of the New Jersey vehicular tunnel and extension of passenger rapid transit as outlined by the Transit Commission.

It is in favor of Municipal ownership of all City transit lines and operation by one privately owned operating company.

In support of the above it will hold bi-weekly mass meetings, with prominent speakers, in all Boroughs, commencing Wednesday, February 9th, at 8:30 P. M., High School of Commerce, 155 West 65th St., all of which will be duly advertised and to which all tenants and landlords are cordially invited.

STEWART BROWNE,
President.
280 Broadway,
Phone Worth 9298.

MILLER'S DRY LAW, TO PASS SOON, WILL OUTDO VOLSTEAD

Provisions Seem Even More Drastic Than Present Federal Statute.

LOOPHOLES ALL SHUT

Unsafe to Treat Friends; Search Without Warrant and Heavy Penalties.

AIR AVENUES ARE CLOSED

Every State, County and Local Official Is Charged With Enforcement Duty.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6.

The Legislature is prepared to enact Gov. Miller's recommendations dealing with liquor enforcement. The Federal law as defined in the Volstead act is to be written into this State's statutes within a few days. New York is about to copper rivet the bone dry edict.

Only two or three formal and legal steps are yet to be taken before this State summons all its police power to fight the bootlegger. A public hearing will be held on Wednesday; the three bills known as the administration measures then will go to the two houses for debate. There will be a little flurry of excitement as the handful of anti-dry laws make their last stand. But the bills will be passed. The order has gone out. If necessary all the tremendous power of the majority organization will be brought into play to swing votes. That will not be necessary, in all probability.

The only ray of sunshine left to the man who still believes in moderation in drinking rather than in prohibition is seen in the Governor's statement that the only way to kill a bad law is to enforce it literally. He does not say that the enforcement law is bad.

The bone dry bills now pending are drastic to the extreme. The prohibition enforcement this State has known up to this time will seem generous and liberal compared with what the State will know soon.

Will End Official Laxness.

The few dozen Federal officers have been powerless to meet the situation. By the enactment of the dry bills the State will specifically charge every Sheriff, District Attorney, Police Commissioner, policeman and constable in every county with the duty of enforcing the law. The State and county officers have been notably lax in enforcement so far. They have taken the position that the duty lay with the Federal Government and the latter officials have complained loudly that the State did not cooperate. The Governor has sounded the warning. He has given notice that he will remove any Police Commissioner, Sheriff or District Attorney who winks at the law. The Governor means business. He will make an example of the first officer found guilty of negligence.

Take New York city. There the police have not turned their hand to enforce the Federal statute. Within a few days every policeman walking the streets will be charged with the duty of reporting every suspected "speak easy." If the policeman fails the Commissioner may be removed.

And up along the border, on the shores of the lakes and the St. Lawrence River, the streams of booze have been flowing steadily in unchecked. Sixty Federal officers have tried to dam that flood. Their efforts have amounted to practically nothing. Sixty officers, no matter how diligent, could not watch a hundredth part of that long shore line. The State's mounted constabulary will now patrol the border. The county officials all along the lakes and river will be on guard.

Cannot Even Treat Friend.

It will not be safe to even treat a friend. If the "bootleg" should happen to be of the explosive quality and the friend should get excited on the way home and commit some little indiscretion—such as killing some one—the host who "contributed" to the "lag" can be held liable for the damages. Here it is in the legal terms of the bill:

"Section 1. Chapter fourteen of the laws of this State, entitled 'An act relating to civil rights, constituting chapter six of the consolidated laws,' is hereby amended by adding a new section to be section sixteen, to read as follows:

"Recovery of damages caused by the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor. Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of transport, or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling or to unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication; and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator, and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parties shall be a bar to suit brought by the other."

Two other bills known as the Administration measures deal with the enforcement issue and carry out Gov. Miller's recommendations. Senator Miller of Rochester is handling them in the upper house and Assemblyman Gage in the lower house.

The first amends the penal law, repealing existing liquor tax and local option laws, transfers the State excise department and provides for finishing up the business of the latter.

Amends the Criminal Code.

The second is the enforcement measure which follows the general provisions of the Volstead law, enacting the Federal provisions as a State statute. This amends the code of criminal procedure. In the first measure, intoxicating

DRY LAW SQUEEZES JAZZ

OUT OF CHINESE NEW YEAR

Red Fire and Firecrackers Will Lose Their Kick Also

With Rice Wine Missing at To-day's Celebration.

To-day is the Chinese New Year, but indications are that it will not amount to much here, and for the same reason that the celebration of the last Chinese New Year did not amount to much. Prohibition made of the New Year of the Christians a sad thing by taking whiskey from the Christians; it will make the Chinese New Year an even sadder thing by taking rice wine away from the Chinamen. Probably there will be less rice wine in evidence in Chinatown to-day, even in proportion to numbers, than there was whiskey on Broadway on January 1.

About the only thing the Chinese of New York will do to-day that they have done on other New Year's days will be to pay their debts, because for one thing it has been terribly bad luck for a Chinese to go into the New Year with

liquor is described as including "alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine and in addition thereto any spirituous vinous malt or fermented liquor, liquors and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of one percentum or more of alcohol by volume." This definition shall be amended at any time to comply with new legislation by Congress.

Transactions in liquor prohibited include "the manufacture, sale, barter, import or export delivery or possession of intoxicants. The exceptions specified are those:

1. The possession of intoxicants in "one's private dwelling while the same are used as a dwelling only, provided the intoxicating liquor was legally in the owner's possession prior to the enactment of this section and is for the personal consumption of the owner and his family and his bona fide guests when entertained in the dwelling."

2. The manufacture and possession of non-intoxicating elder and fruit juices by a person for his own use at home.

3. Temporary possession of elder by the manufacturer who is holder of a permit.

4. Temporary possession by a manufacturer of intoxicating liquor for the purpose of reducing it to legal alcoholic content before it is withdrawn from his factory.

5. The purchase and possession of sacramental wines by any minister or priest.

Intoxicating liquors cannot be sold for medicinal purposes excepting by a licensed pharmacist upon the prescription of a licensed physician. Not more than one pint can be sold at a time and no prescription can be filled more than once. The pharmacist filling a prescription is required to mark it cancelled and to keep a record of all prescriptions.

Even Booze Tablets Outlawed.

No person shall manufacture, purchase for sale, sell or transport any liquor without filing a record of the amount and of the details of the sale and transportation. The possession of "utensils, contrivances, machines, compounds, or tablets" for the manufacture of liquor or the sale of these is forbidden.

The bill further provides: "No person shall give to any carrier or any officer, agent or person acting or assuming to act for such carrier, an order authorizing the delivery to any person of any intoxicating liquor or package containing such liquor consigned to, or purporting or claimed to be consigned to, a person when the purpose of the order is to enable any person not an actual bona fide consignee to obtain such liquor."

"No person shall advertise anywhere, or by any means or method, intoxicating liquor, or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or transportation of the same, or where, how, from whom or at what price the same may be obtained. No one shall permit any sign or billboard containing such advertisement to remain upon one's premises, building, vehicle, structure or place without the consent of the State, which shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell intoxicating liquor from furnishing price lists, with description of such liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase such liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications or trade journals circulating generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations and like articles."

Here is the definition of the "speak easy" in legal terms:

"No person shall maintain any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, given away, kept or bartered in violation of this article, and all intoxicating liquor and property kept and used in maintaining the same is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, and any person who maintains such a common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both."

"If a person has knowledge or reason to believe that his room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place is occupied or used, such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance for such violation, and any such lien may be enforced by action in any court having jurisdiction."

Cannot Take Orders for Booze.

Taking orders in violation of the law is thus described: "No person shall, with intent to effect sale of intoxicating liquor by himself, his employee, servant or agent, for himself or any person, company or corporation, keep or carry around on his person, or in a vehicle, or other conveyance whatever, or leave in a place for another to secure, any intoxicating liquor, or travel to solicit, or solicit, or take, or accept orders for the sale, shipment or delivery of intoxicating liquor, in violation of this article."

The rest of the act prescribes forms to be followed in registering all transactions, specifies how permits are to be obtained and handled and deals with the legal procedure to be followed by the State in proceeding against violators. The Attorney-General or the District Attorney of a county is authorized to begin injunction proceedings to enjoin any person maintaining a public nuisance and the legal machinery of the State, embracing all courts, is authorized to act in such cases.

The first offense for violation of this law is \$500, the second is \$1,000 or imprisonment for ninety days, and for other offenses a fine of any sum the Judge may wish to impose more than \$500, or imprisonment up to two years.

The second bill which is the strict enforcement order, provides first for prosecution of offenders upon indictment by a grand jury. Magistrates may hold the offender and the District Attorney is named as the prosecuting officer.

It is laid down as the duty of every Sheriff, deputy, police officer and constable having knowledge of the violation of the law to "exercise all power to ap-

VOLSTEAD EXPECTS NO CHANGE IN LAW

Amendments for Many Months to Come.

CAN FIND NO DEFECTS

Sponsor Predicts That the People Will Demand a Stricter Enforcement.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.

Changes in the Volstead law either of the drier or the more moist variety are not probable in the near future. Representative Volstead, author of the national prohibition enforcement act and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said to-day. No amendments have been considered by any committee and the present legislative jam probably would prevent action at this session, he said. He also believes any possible prohibition legislation will not be passed until many months after the new Congress convenes.

Mr. Volstead himself has no changes in mind, and he pointed out that in all testimony before Congressional appropriations committees neither Internal Commissioner Williams nor Prohibition Commissioner Kramer suggested any amendments.

The next Congress, in the opinion of Mr. Volstead, will be as dry and probably drier than the present body. He feels certain there is no hope for a light wine and beer amendment in the new Congress, and claims the country will demand stricter enforcement the longer prohibition remains in effect.

"I do not favor opening the national prohibition act up to amendments unless some real defect is shown in the law," Mr. Volstead said. "I am inclined to believe the law in the main is satisfactory and do not want to claim any pride of authorship. The act was written by a majority of the House Judiciary Committee and not by me. Several of my suggestions were not included."

"So far I have heard of no amendments proposed by the officials in charge of enforcing the law. It is not expected that the passage of national prohibition would immediately wipe liquor out of the country, and it requires time to build up an efficient enforcement organization along an entirely new basis. Most of the weak spots in the enforcement of the law may be checked up by this and the fact that Congress has felt it necessary to economize in all Government departments as much as possible, in a much more restricted way, revealed that all the enforcement possibilities of the enforcement law have not been used."

In view of the fact that a new prohibition director will take office shortly after March 4, Mr. Volstead suggested that any changes some members of Congress might think necessary should be delayed until the new official had time to familiarize himself with his work and to submit the views of the new Administration to Congress. One change recently considered in the House was the combination of all enforcement activities in the Department of Justice instead of dividing it with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. At present the Bureau of Internal Revenue supervises the enforcement and makes investigations, while prosecutions are left to the Department of Justice.

RELIEF UNIT REACHES POLAND.

WARSAW, Poland, Feb. 6 (Jewish Telegraph Agency).—The medical unit of fourteen American Jewish doctors sent out by the joint distribution committee for American Jewish relief arrived here yesterday headed by Dr. Harry Plotz. Dr. Boris Hogen, one of the committee's head workers, accompanied them from Paris.

MARK TWAIN SAID—

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SEARCH SHIP AND FIND RUM, GUNS AND SILK

Customs Men Act on Tip; One Man Reported Escaped.

Acting on an anonymous telephone tip that hooch and other undeclared articles might be found if a search were made of the Ward Line freighter Port Pitt Bridge, at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, a squad of customs men under Inspector Albert O. Holmstrom searched the vessel on Saturday, and early yesterday brought to the Barge Office fifty-one bottles of whiskey, nineteen revolvers and several thousand dollars worth of silks, linens and perfumes.

A man was brought into the Barge Office at the same time these confiscated articles arrived. He was detained in an upper room by the customs men, according to attaches of the building, but he "walked out" during the night when a guard left the room. No official could be found yesterday in the building who would confirm this reported escape. Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, declared his men took no prisoners in the raid on the Port Pitt Bridge, as they were not sure who was attempting to do the smuggling.

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